

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

Town of Amesbury,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING MARCH 7, 1865.

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1865.

SCHOOL REPORT

OF THE

TOWN OF AMESBURY,

For the Year 1864-5.

THE School Committee of Amesbury, for the school year 1864-5, respectfully submit the following REPORT:—

In a review of the condition and progress of the Public Schools for the past year, the Committee are reminded of the importance of the interests intrusted to their care. With the people of Massachusetts, the education of the young has always occupied a prominent place in public affairs. In the language of the Constitution of Massachusetts, “wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, are necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties,” and “these depend on spreading the advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people.” In a republican government, education must ever claim a large share of attention; but, in a country like our own, and in an age like the present, the value of its claims will hardly be overestimated. The rapid development of the vast resources of the country is giving rise to increased demands for labor and skill, to supply which a varied population is attracted to the centres of business, and genius is stimulated to the production of new and improved inventions. The principle of association finds a broad field for exercise, and is manifested in combinations of wealth and talent for the development of every enterprise.

“Westward the course of empire takes its way,”

and, in its onward march, gathering the accumulated wisdom of the past, it here finds a land where mind struggles to be free, and the emancipated sons of toil may at length reap the fruit of their labor, and enjoy the blessings of an enlightened and Christian home.

Thus, in the working of the great problem of human destiny, the word is ever onward. Hence arises the important question, Do our schools meet the wants of the age? Do they furnish the requisite facilities for educating the young, and qualifying them for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in maturer years? The subject commends itself to every mind, and may it receive that earnest thought and action which its importance seems to demand.

At the organization of the Board the several schools were assigned to the different members of the Committee, as follows: Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 10, to Y. G. HURD; Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 12, to J. MERRILL; Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 11, to G. W. NICHOLS.

The names of the Prudential Committees and Teachers, and the Statistics of the Summer and Winter Schools, will be found in the Tables appended to this Report.

District No. 1,---Ferry.

There have been no remarkable features in the Primary School requiring special notice, except, perhaps, the number of instances of corporeal punishment. This number is not reported in the Register, but the Teacher informed the Committee that it is quite large, and that she found it necessary to secure good order when other means had failed.

If the parents would visit their Primary School more frequently, they would render valuable aid to the Teacher, in matters of discipline and interest in study. There were but eight visitors reported during the summer term, and not a single parent among them. In the winter term there were no visits by parents till the closing examination, according to the Register. These facts account, to us, for the necessity of extra efforts on the part of the Teacher, to keep up the standard of the school. We hope that in the future the Teacher and scholars may not suffer from such inexcusable neglect.

The Grammar School commenced under the charge of Mr. George T. Wiggin, with unusually favorable auspices. He resigned the third week after commencing, to accept a more lucrative position in Portsmouth, N. H. The Prudential Committee was fortunate, in the emergency thus created, in procuring the services of Mr. Savage of Boxford, whose administration of this school was attended with less than the customary friction. It was gratifying to see each member of the school apparently making a voluntary effort in favor of discipline, instead of yielding unwilling obedience to forced restraint. The increased facilities in this district which the hat factories give for labor for the pupils, have taken out of this school a large proportion of the more advanced classes, so that the school does not present as high rank of scholarship as in some preceding years. While we do not desire to make this a subject of complaint at the present time, we hope that parents may not adopt the plan of removing their children from school for the purposes of labor, till they have had all the advantages of their Grammar School.

District No. 2,---Mills.

The Primary Schools have all been as large as the capacity of the several school-rooms would allow. It appears probable that it will be necessary, next year, to establish another Primary School. The new, elegant and spacious school-house nearly finished, in addition to their present one, will give ample accommodations for all the schools. The number of scholars in the First Primary was 80, few of whom knew the alphabet on entering the school. The number is too large for a single teacher, and will continually increase. These schools have been successfully managed by their several Teachers. In addition to their duties as instructors, the Teachers necessarily exercise a constant watchfulness over their little ones, from the time they leave their homes till they return. Without considering the general exercises which form a large part of the work of the Primary Schools, and the daily opportunities of the Teacher for impressing the plastic minds of these little children with principles of morality, virtue and truth, Reading is the important daily exercise of these schools. Great care should be taken that the pupils do not acquire a drawling, listless manner of reading. An animated, natural style is just as easily acquired early, without habits which it must be the work of future teachers to eradicate. In the simple manner of reading and reciting, the Second Primary is somewhat deficient.

The subject of discipline in the Intermediate School has been a source of annoyance to the Committee for several years. We believe that those who visited the school, during the past year, found a very decided and beneficial change in this respect. Thorough drill in fundamental principles should be the distinct object of the Teacher in this department. Reading, Writing, Geography, Mental Arithmetic, and Written Arithmetic only so far as can be thoroughly mastered, should be the course of study. Grammar should be left entirely out of the course. We believe the drill of the classes was such as to meet the approbation of the accomplished Teacher of the Grammar School, who is specially interested that these scholars shall be properly fitted for his department.

The Grammar School is every way worthy the confidence and liberal support of the people. The methods of instruction are calculated to give the scholar more than a mere familiarity with text-books,—a thorough understanding and application of principles. We commend to the attention of Teachers a careful examination, in detail, of Mr. Davis's method of teaching English Grammar. We have found in this school, more than elsewhere, a thorough knowledge of this subject, and lively interest and prompt recitations in the classes.

The most serious difficulty in the way of the accomplishment of all that is desirable in this school, is the irregular attendance. We believe that the cause of this irregularity is not so much for want of interest in the school and an appreciation of its advantages, as

from necessities caused by the exigencies of the times and the high cost of living. Children between the ages of twelve and fifteen cannot be employed in a manufacturing establishment unless they have attended school at least eleven weeks within twelve months, and children under twelve years of age are required to attend eighteen weeks annually before being so employed. The Salisbury Mills, through their Agent and Overseers, have, in all cases, strictly complied with the provisions of the statute. But the limited means of many families who depend upon their daily labor for their support, oblige them to send their children to work as soon as they have attended school the requisite number of weeks. Thus the classes in the Grammar School are continually broken up and their progress seriously retarded. From the same cause many scholars only reach the Intermediate department, and lose entirely the benefits of the Grammar School. The simple remedy for these difficulties would be reached, if the wealthy and prosperous corporations would increase the pay of their operatives in proportion to the present high prices, so that, beyond the bare necessities of life, parents might send their children to the public schools during the entire session.

District No. 3,---Lion's Mouth.

This school was taught by an experienced and competent Teacher. The improvement of the scholars was commendable, and the interest as much as could be expected, with so small a number. The Committee failed to receive notice of the close of the second term, and there was, consequently, no final examination.

District No. 4,---Pleasant Valley.

Summer Term.—The Teacher entered upon the discharge of her duties with a good degree of energy and faithfulness. The discipline was good, and sustained without resort to severe measures. Especial attention was bestowed upon the pauses and distinct enunciation, thus preparing the scholars to become good readers. The school is small and composed mostly of small scholars, but none the less important on that account, and we prize the labors of the Teacher who can readily adapt herself to the wants and capacities of young scholars, quite as highly as any. Small scholars generally have but few lessons in the course of a day, and are apt to waste a portion of the time; but in this instance they were kept busy with their slates, making figures and letters, thus avoiding a large amount of play, and improving their time to advantage. The great secret of success in teaching consists in keeping the school interested and busy, and we have endeavored to impress that fact upon the minds of Teachers whenever a necessity has existed for such a course. The number of visits to the school-room by parents and others, has nearly doubled over that of last year, and looks encouraging for the future. The general improvement was good, and the term quite successful.

Winter Term.—It was thought proper by the Prudential Com-

mittee to employ a male Teacher during this term, and consequently it was a very short one. Something less than five months' schooling has been realized by the district the past year, and more than seven months left in which to forget what was learned in that time. It is seriously to be regretted that any portion of the money which the town appropriates should be wasted, simply because the amount is too small. Your Committee are of opinion, however, that so long a vacation is well calculated to impede the progress of education, to say nothing of the wrong which it inflicts upon the rising generation. The Teacher was without experience in teaching, but was successful in gaining the confidence and good will of parents and pupils. No resort was had to corporeal punishment to sustain order, and the school passed smoothly on to its close. The scholars were quite interested in their studies, and, considering the shortness of the term, made a fair degree of improvement. The closing examination was interesting, and gave general satisfaction. In closing this report we should consider ourselves as unfaithful to our trust, did we not again call the attention of the district to the fact that the school-room is destitute of suitable Outline Maps. Experience has taught us that more geography can be learned from a set of Outline Maps in one month, than from the Geography in three. The small outlay which would be required for this purpose would impose but a small tax on the district, and the benefit to be derived would most abundantly pay for the expense which might be incurred.

District No. 5,—Pond Hills.

Summer Term.—This term was more particularly marked by its good discipline and thorough instruction, than by its rapid progress. The classes advanced but a small number of pages in their books, but well understood what they passed over. Our visits always found the scholars industrious, and earnestly engaged in their studies. Strict discipline, although not always agreeable to those under its restraint, is not unfrequently beneficial in moulding their character for future usefulness, and we believe its influence upon the school, in this instance, has been most salutary. The closing examination found the school attentive, quiet, interested, and prepared to answer with promptness such questions as were asked.

Winter Term.—The Teacher was without previous experience in teaching, and in saying that her labors were very successful in this, her first effort, we are bestowing no small degree of praise. She quickly gained the love of her pupils, and her control over them was sustained by the gentle and affectionate treatment which she exercised towards them. Without resort to severe measures in a single instance, the school was of an average quietness, and the discipline, if not strict, was commendable. The reading was not altogether such as we could wish, poetry being read with a sort of sing-song tone, which ought always to be carefully guarded against. In other respects the school appeared well. The classes were well

drilled, and possessed a good understanding of what they had learned. The specimens of penmanship were very neat, and the improvement good. At the closing examination the classes appeared familiar with the subjects embraced in their studies, the questions were answered promptly and with earnestness, and the term was a profitable one to the district.

District No. 6,—River.

PRIMARY SCHOOL. A change of Teachers in this instance, was a change for the better. The school, at the beginning of the year, was found to be in a very sad condition, so far as discipline and subordination were concerned. We are sorry to report anything which may throw the least discredit on this school, but duty compels us to give the facts as they are, and this we shall endeavor to do. A portion of the scholars felt disposed to have their own way, regardless of the requirements of the Teacher, and it became necessary to employ other means than moral suasion to enforce discipline and obedience to the rules of the school. The firmness and good judgment of the Teacher overcame all difficulties of this kind, and the school became obedient, industrious, and highly prosperous. In the words of another, the Teacher "brought order out of chaos, obedience out of lawlessness, quiet out of confusion, and study out of play," and is entitled to much credit for the resolute and commendable course which she pursued. The improvement for the year has been good, and the school, with the exception of the first few weeks, such as to merit our entire approval. Quite an interest is felt by the parents in the welfare of the school, and more than one hundred visits were made in the course of the year. The closing examination was very interesting, the large number of questions asked eliciting correct and prompt answers, showing conclusively that the school had been at work through the year. The singing was very fine, and we listened to those youthful voices joined in harmonious concert, with a good degree of pleasure and satisfaction. It would have done credit to older scholars.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. This school has, for the last three years, annually experienced a change of Teachers, and yet it has steadily maintained its high standing during that time. The district has been fortunate in securing the services of Teachers who have devoted their whole energy to the welfare of the school, and the result has been highly gratifying. We hope that no change of Teacher will occur the ensuing year to disturb the harmony and good feeling which now exists between the Teacher, parents and pupils, or in any manner detract from the usefulness of the school. The winter term has not yet closed, and we are unable to give, in full, the details of the whole term, but can report it as being in fine condition, in every important particular. The order is good, and obedience on the part of the school, cheerfully given, thus rendering the work of the Teacher pleasant and agreeable. By the aid of private subscrip-

tion the district has realized an additional term, which has been of great service to the school by enabling it to continue its studies to advantage. Gymnastic exercises have been introduced, to a limited extent, and have given additional interest, if they have not added to the usefulness of the school in other respects. A spelling school has also been instituted, which is very fully attended, and doing much to advance the interests of the pupils. The method of instruction has been systematic and thorough, and the improvement for the year entirely satisfactory. Singing has been practised, and has had a good influence upon the school. In whatever pertains to the welfare of the school the parents have taken a deep interest, and have manifested their zeal by their works. Liberal contributions have been made to prolong the school, and frequent visits made to it by parents and others. Nearly all of the absence has been in consequence of sickness, and but for this the percentage for the year would have ranked nearly perfect. We report fifty days of the winter term, leaving out ten days at its close.

District No. 7,---Highlands.

The school in this district is the smallest in the west end of the town. The average attendance for the year was a little more than eleven,—about half as large as it was fifteen years ago. But although it was so small, it was, in several respects, quite an interesting school, and its condition would compare favorably with that of former years. The Teacher was, indeed, without experience, yet she exhibited good judgment in the management of the school, and the advancement during the year was quite satisfactory. The scholars generally appeared cheerful, and interested in their studies. The recitations of the classes in Grammar and Mental Arithmetic deserve special notice. Those of the former were prompt and accurate, and those of the latter were remarkable for the full and exact methods of analysis.

District No. 8,---Birch Meadow.

During both terms the school was under the care of the same Teacher. The Committee had full confidence in her capacity to govern, in her ability to teach, and in her fidelity and devotion to the greatest good of those committed to her charge. Not content to follow a beaten path with moderate, or even good success, she endeavored to attain a high degree of excellence, and was not only ever ready to take advantage of any suggestions that might be offered, but solicited criticism, that she might be the better enabled to improve the character of her school. By the return of families that had previously lived in the district, the number of scholars was so much increased that the average attendance was twice as large as it was last year. But, notwithstanding this comparatively large increase, the school was small; yet the diversity in their attainments rendered it very difficult to make a satisfactory classification, and, on account of the multiplicity of classes, the Teacher was under the

necessity of spending much time in listening to the recitations of scholars, which, under other circumstances, she would have devoted to illustration and explanation. During the summer the attendance was very good,—there being but three and one half days of absence during the term. The school was under good discipline, and the progress in the various studies pursued was highly satisfactory.

District No. 9,—Bear Hill.

This is the largest of the districts which have but one school. During the past year the school contained a large proportion of young scholars, with but few far advanced in their studies. On this account, while a better opportunity was afforded for appropriate classification, the condition of the school seemed also to require that a large part of the Teacher's time should be devoted to the Primary studies. Under these circumstances, also, were manifest the propriety and wisdom of the action of the district in voting to employ a female Teacher for the winter term. With few exceptions, the same scholars were present both terms, and the school appeared, in no respect, more difficult to govern or instruct during one term than the other. Besides, by this arrangement, if a good Teacher should be secured for the first term, that great evil, a change of Teachers, could be avoided. What the character of a school shall be, depends very much upon the Teacher. In the words of another, "as is the Teacher, so is the school." If, therefore, a Teacher has been employed in a school one term, she is able to commence the second with a knowledge of the dispositions, capacities and attainments of her pupils, which it required much of the former term to obtain, and which may be productive of great benefit to them in their future progress. In addition to this, with the same amount of money the length of the term would be increased, and, consequently, the advantages of the school. The foregoing observations concerning the employment of female Teachers, may be, in some degree, applicable to the schools in some of the other districts; yet they are made in this place because of the size of this school, and with a view of calling the attention of parents to a subject which is intimately connected with the prosperity of this school. If our present system of gradation is to be continued, if the arrangement by which the more advanced scholars are sent to the Grammar Schools in the large districts, is to remain, this district may be affected by it more than any of the smaller ones, because, with one exception, it has more than twice the number of scholars that any one of the others contains. How important it is, then, to the citizens of this district, that they secure the services of a competent Teacher! In regard to order, during the past year the school generally appeared well. There was, as the Tables of Statistics show, a large amount of tardiness and absence, especially during the winter term. Much of the absence, however, is to be attributed to sickness of different kinds. In most other respects, the past has

been a year of much prosperity to this school, and the prospect for the future is, indeed, quite encouraging.

District No. 10,—Pond.

This is, except No. 3, the smallest school in town. The school has been generally prosperous through the year. There was some friction in a single case in the summer term, owing to a want of sympathy and co-operation between the parents and Teacher. The winter school, under another Teacher, gave general satisfaction. This district is contiguous to No. 3. That part of district No. 3, west of the town farm, could be united to No. 10, and the scholars could attend that school nearly as easily as their present one. While the rest of the district could, without difficulty and with greatly increased school privileges, attend the schools in district No. 2. In fact, a portion of the scholars of the district on the Whitehall road, so called, cannot reach their school-house by the public road without passing through district No. 2. These facts are sufficient to warrant the discontinuance of district No. 3, were there no other considerations. But the economical expenditure of the school money seems to require the proposed change. The average attendance of scholars for the the year in district No. 10 was 7.7, in district No. 3, 7, making an average of 14.7 in both schools. This average of 14 scholars required two Teachers, at an expense of \$33 per month. The school in No. 10 was kept 5 1-2 months, and the one in No. 3, 4 1-2 months, at an expense, for instruction only, of \$163.50 for both schools, or \$11.12 per scholar for these short terms. This does not include the amount expended for fuel, repairs of school-houses, &c. We submit that this is not judicious management, and that it would be every way better for the town to discontinue district No. 3.

District No. 11,—Corner.

PRIMARY SCHOOL. This school was represented in the Report of last year as enjoying a high degree of prosperity. The same Teacher that taught the school last year was employed this year during the summer term. She labored earnestly and perseveringly in order that the school might retain its former high standing, and her efforts were attended with good success. The examination at the close of the term indicated that the progress of the scholars had been thorough, notwithstanding it was accomplished at great disadvantage, arising from irregularity of attendance, caused, in a great measure, by the prevalence of measles. Reading deservedly received a large share of attention, and the improvement in this branch was decidedly good.

During the summer vacation the Teacher was taken sick, and it became necessary to engage another Teacher for the winter term. During this term, also, there was much absence, a very large part of which was caused by sickness. Early in the term there seemed

to be a disposition on the part of quite a large number of the scholars, to refuse to yield due obedience to the requirements of the Teacher, but, subsequently, it was gratifying to observe a marked improvement in this respect. Amid these discouraging circumstances the Teacher persevered with very commendable diligence, and, at the close of the school, with the exception of one or two classes, the scholars sustained an examination with much credit.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. This school was distinguished for its excellent order, and for diligent attention to study. In illustration of the standard of deportment, it may be stated that, after the first week, only a single case of whispering is reported to have occurred during the year. The methods of recitation adopted required, in order to avoid failure, a thorough preparation in the lessons assigned for study, and afforded frequent opportunities of ascertaining the student's progress without resort to the method of question and answer. In History and Rhetoric, for example, where a strict adherence to the words of the text-books was not insisted upon, students were called upon to express what they had learned in regard to a specified topic, and the very words which they employed often showed how well they had mastered the subject, or comprehended the meaning of the author. In some other studies, where a rigid adherence to particular forms of analysis, and to the exact terms, of definitions and rules, is often very essential, the scholars exhibited a remarkable familiarity with the subjects of their lessons, and a fluency of expression which is only attained after much practice and diligent application. Another feature of this school which may be noticed, was the variety of exercises in writing. Besides the regular writing exercise four times a week, various other written exercises contributed not a little to accustom the scholars to the use of the pen, while at the same time they were employed as valuable aids to instruction in those studies to which they were immediately related. On the whole, therefore, this school may be reported as continuing to sustain a high rank among those of its class, although, in common with those of the Primary, its advantages were somewhat abridged by the shortness of the last term.

District No. 12,—Landing.

Summer Term.—The Teacher in this school was not without considerable experience in teaching, and yet she failed to make it, in some respects, what it should have been. Sufficient exertions were apparently made to maintain order, but the discipline was far from perfect, and the school not so industrious and attentive as was desirable. The scholars did not manifest that love and esteem for the Teacher which ought to exist, and without which no school can be fully successful. A large part of the school consists of small scholars, and their youthful minds require more of kind and persuasive government than of harsh and exacting, to lead them on successfully. Several scholars entered after the school had been in session.

from one to six weeks, and the attendance was more irregular than it ought to have been. The examination at the close of the term showed some improvement, and the school was not wholly wanting in profit to the district.

Winter Term.—In consequence of the resignation of the Prudential Committee previous to the commencement of this term, we were under the necessity of supplying a Teacher, and the services of one was obtained in whose ability we had full confidence, and we are happy to say that we have not been disappointed. The Teacher entered upon her work with diligence, and, in a systematic manner, imparted such instruction as was needed, keeping the school quiet, orderly and industrious, and fully restoring it to its former standard of excellence. The progress by the classes was good, and the term, though short, was a profitable one.

ATTENDANCE AND PUNCTUALITY.

The whole number of scholars between 5 and 15 years of age was 769—last year 742. Average attendance 570.6—last year 573. The ratio of attendance to the whole number between 5 and 15, expressed decimally, was .74-20—last year .77-22—.03-02 less than last year. The percentage of attendance, found by dividing the average attendance by the average number of scholars, was, in summer, 90.6; in winter, 88.9; for the year, 89.7—last year 90.4. The highest percentage of attendance was 98 1-2, in district No. 8. It was 97 in the Grammar School in No. 6, and 94 1-2 in the Grammar Schools in Nos. 2 and 11. The lowest was 84 1-2, in the First Primary in No. 2.

The number of times late in all the schools was, in summer, 329; in winter, 274; for the year, 603—last year 571. Increase 32. The lowest number was 2, in Grammar School in district No. 11. The highest number was 115, in district No. 9. The number was but 4 in the Grammar School in district No. 6, and but 6 each in the Primary in district No. 6 and in district No. 7. The number not late or absent during the year was 43. Their names are as follows:—District No. 1—Carrie Kendrick, Carrie S. Patten, Ralph W. Patten, Cyrus P. Wadleigh. No. 2—Joseph Mahon, James C. Shiels, John Riley, Ida Walker. No. 6—Addie M. Blodget, Mary A. Allen, Annah M. Fowler, Henrietta Allen, Nettie E. Currier, Mary Griffin, Laura Small, George H. York, Walter B. Johnson, Fred. M. Chase, Otis L. Sawyer, James W. Chase, Joseph Grant, Martin Greely, Frederic Currier. No. 8—Annie W. Kelly, Mary N. Sargent, Delia M. Gould, Albert E. Sargent, Heman W. Kelly, T. Monroe Sargent, Amos C. Gould, Isaac M. Gould, Frank Tarlton. No. 9—Alice L. Sargent. No. 10—Lucy A. Tuxbury, Ida M. Tuxbury. No. 11—Charles Weymouth, Wilbur Weymouth, Emma J. Poyen, Mary Waterhouse, Jane E. Weymouth, John England, Horace Haskell, Willis Sargent, Richard Sargent, George P. Strickland, Charles Weed, George W. Weymouth. No. 12—Mary F. Kendrick.

BOOKS AND STUDIES.

Among the studies taught in our schools, Reading and Spelling rank first, not only in regard to the time when they are commenced, but also in respect to the importance of the studies themselves. Reading is, as it were, the key to the treasury of knowledge, that gives access to the stores of wisdom contained in the records of the present and preceding ages. The ability to read well aloud, is an accomplishment to be highly valued by its possessor in every situation in life; but it is an attainment especially necessary to the Teacher. In giving instruction in Reading in our schools, there is need of more attention to the formation of correct habits of enunciation. Daily exercises on the elementary sounds of the language and on their various combinations in syllables and words, should form a part of the regular course of study, not only with the Primary classes, but with those farther advanced, until the vocal organs have been thoroughly trained to habits of correct and distinct utterance. And so with all the elements of vocal expression, as the capacities and attainments of the scholars will allow, there is a pressing want of more and persistent efforts on the part of both Teachers and pupils, in order that our schools may attain a higher standard in this branch of education. And what we want is, not alone more Reading, but more instruction in Reading. We need this, not only by precept, but, emphatically, by example. "The way to virtue," says Seneca, "by precept, is long; by example, short;" and the comparison will hold not less, if applied to Reading. The daily exemplification, by the Teacher, of the principles which she is endeavoring to inculcate, has great influence with her pupils, as our schools abundantly show. With a view to furnish, as far as text-books are concerned, the best facilities for instruction in this branch, the Committee, at the beginning of the year, voted to introduce Hillard's Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Readers, New Series, in place of the Readers of corresponding grade in the Series then in use, provided a satisfactory arrangement could be made with the publishers to receive the old books in exchange. They accordingly effected an exchange in all the schools at an expense to the town, exclusive of expressage, of only \$33.40. At the time of the exchange, the New Series of the First, Second, and Third Readers had not been published, and consequently no exchange of the smaller books of the Series was made.

Early in the year the attention of the Committee was also directed to the subject of Spelling, and, having an opportunity to introduce a Spelling Book that appeared better adapted to the wants of the schools, they deemed it advisable to make an exchange, and accordingly the Spellers then in use in all the schools were exchanged for Sargent's New Pronouncing Spelling Book, with no expense to the town except for express.

MORE SCHOOL MONEY NEEDED.

There are few parents who do not esteem it a privilege of much importance to have their children well educated, and prepared to enter upon the busy world with a fair prospect of success. In order to accomplish this we must employ Teachers who are eminently fitted for their work. And when we consider the interests involved, and the fact that the Teacher will, in a great measure, mould the character of the child for life, we can but feel that the work ought not to be entrusted to unskillful hands. But to secure the services of Teachers who will enter upon the work with skill and ability, we shall have to make the compensation remunerative. With a moderate compensation we may occasionally secure the services of able Teachers for a brief time, but eventually our schools will become stepping stones to more lucrative situations elsewhere. Such has already been the case in several instances within the past few years. Our districts have lost the services of valuable Teachers, whose labors were fully appreciated, simply because they could not give them constant employment. The remedy for this, however, is within the reach and ability of the town, and may be summed up in a few words: *Raise more money.*

With regard to the amount of money raised for each child between the ages of 5 and 15, we sustain the 153d rank in the State, and the 21st in Essex County. Our rank in percentage on taxable property is the 54th. While we appropriate but \$4,21.3 for each scholar, Brookline appropriates \$19,15.6. Our assessment amounts to 2 30-100 mills on each dollar of taxable property, that of Wellfleet to 4 23-100 mills. Thus it will be seen that we are a long way down the list as regards the amount raised for each scholar, and the percentage of assessment on our property. Many of our schools have had but very short terms, closing just when they were prepared to continue to the best advantage, thus wasting a portion of the money. Long vacations are of decided disadvantage to schools, and the town loses very much by them annually. It will be found impossible to obtain Teachers for the coming year at the former rates of compensation, nor can we expect it under present circumstances. While we would not ask the town to appropriate a single dollar for any purpose whatever that the public good does not actually require, we can but think that in this instance we should be doing injustice to its best interests, did we fail to lay before it some few of the reasons which exist for increasing its appropriation for the purposes of education the ensuing year. It may not be improper, also, under existing circumstances, to call the attention of the town to the manner in which the school money has been expended.

We are forced to believe, from actual observation during the last few years, that the present system of hiring Teachers is far from beneficial to the town, in a financial point of view. While the Committee would greatly prefer it as relieving them of much responsibility, yet as agents appointed by the town to look after its interests,

so far as education is concerned, it becomes their duty to lay before it such facts as may, in their opinion, be calculated to advance the cause in which they are engaged. To illustrate its working let us compare some of the schools in different districts, and the result will speak for itself. District No. 4, with a school of seventeen scholars, paid the Teacher for the winter term thirty dollars per month, while district No. 12, with thirty scholars, paid but twenty dollars per month. The result was that No. 4, with \$63, had a term of 2 1-10 months, while No. 12, with \$52, had a term of 2 6-10 months. It may be said that a male Teacher was employed in No. 4, and hence the difference in the expense of the terms. In reply, we would say that no greater necessity existed for the employment of a male Teacher there than in No. 12, and that the school in the latter district, under the charge of a female Teacher, was, in all respects, as well conducted and prosperous as that in No. 4. The difference to the school stands as follows: District No. 4, with a female Teacher, would have had a term of 3 3-20 months, a difference of 1 month and 1 day in favor of the district. District No. 6 paid the Teacher of the Primary school, during the winter term, \$24 per month, and No. 2, containing the largest and hardest schools in town, paid but \$20 per month to the Primary Teachers. Again: District No. 11, with a Primary School of 55 scholars, paid the Teacher \$22 per month, and district No. 6, with 44 scholars, paid the Primary Teacher \$24 per month; district No. 3, with 8 scholars, paid the Teacher \$18 per month, and district No. 10, with 9 scholars, paid \$15 per month; district No. 1, with a Primary School of 57 scholars, paid the Teacher \$21 per month, and district No. 2, with a Primary School of 81 scholars, paid \$20 per month; district No. 5 paid the Teacher of the winter school \$18 per month, and district No. 4 \$30 per month, or nearly double, and yet the schools contained nearly the same number of scholars. These are facts worthy of the consideration of the town, as they illustrate the injurious effects of the present system of selecting Teachers. We attach no blame to any individual for these glaring inconsistencies, for they are the unavoidable effects of the system, and must continue so long as that lasts. We are slow to believe that this is good economy, and that the town is realizing the full benefit of its money while such practice prevails. No good business man would be found paying his employees so many different prices, much less paying the highest wages for the least amount of labor.

These are not, however, all the evils of this system. The constant change of Teachers, caused by the annual change of the Prudential Committees, is an evil of no small magnitude, and one which has a strong tendency to retard the usefulness of our schools. It requires about one term for Teacher and pupils to become sufficiently acquainted to work together to good advantage, and yet it not unfrequently happens that the first term of the Teacher is the last in the school, and the next term finds a different Teacher becoming

habituated to its wants. This, in most instances, is a decided disadvantage, causing delay in the progress of the school, and wasting the time usually allotted to educational purposes, which is already too brief. Another disadvantage growing out of the present practice is placing Teachers in one grade of schools, when their peculiar qualifications more properly fit them for another. A Teacher may be well adapted for a Primary School, and yet fail of success in an ordinary district school, and vice versa. Our limits will not admit of a more lengthy discussion of this subject, and we trust that we have already laid the matter before the town in so clear a light, as to satisfy all that a more judicious method of expending the school money *can* and *ought* to be adopted. A large number of towns in the Commonwealth have seen the evil of this system, and have applied the proper remedy by empowering the Superintending Committee to select and contract with Teachers. As a matter of economy and right, we can but hope that such will be the course pursued here.

In their remarks concerning the schools in the several districts, the Committee have specified some excellencies, and pointed out some defects. It may not be uninteresting, nor yet without results of some advantage to the schools, to compare their condition in several particulars, during the past year, with that of some former year, and note what appears to have been gained, and what, if anything, has been lost. For this purpose the Report for the year 1857,—eight years ago,—will be taken, as that is the first to which have been appended Tables substantially the same as those prepared for this Report. At that time the number of persons between 5 and 15 years of age in the town was 595. District No. 1 contained 77; No. 2, 193; No. 3, 9; No. 4, 27; No. 5, 20; No. 6, 69; No. 7, 22; No. 8, 17; No. 9, 40; No. 10, 11; No. 11, 77; No. 12, 33. The number in the town last May was 769—increase 174. If we compare the numbers in the several districts, it will be seen that the four largest districts, taken together, have gained 186, and that the remaining eight have lost 12; but that district No. 2 has gained 127, or more than two-thirds of the whole gain. Thus it is evident that the increase in population is mostly in the villages, but especially in district No. 2. Then there were three schools in that district; now there are five, and a sixth is much needed. The amount of money raised by the town for support of schools, was then \$2500, the sum received from the State, \$122,—total, \$2622. The amount raised by the town this year is \$3000, the sum received from the State, \$170.66,—total, \$3,170.66. Increase, \$548.66; but \$500 of this is divided equally between the Grammar Schools in the four largest districts. Thus, while the four large districts have gained 186 scholars and \$660.35, so far are the other eight from having gained, that they have actually lost 12 scholars, and there is a decrease of \$111.69 in the amount of money apportioned

to them. To compensate for this loss they have the privilege of sending their advanced scholars to the Grammar Schools in the four large districts.

The average attendance for the year was then 456.4—this year 570.6; increase, 114.2. The ratio of the average attendance to the number between 5 and 15, expressed decimally, was then .76-40—this year .74-20; .02-50 less now than eight years ago. This seems to show that the attendance was greater then, in proportion to the number between 5 and 15, than it is now; but when it is considered that there were then about forty more under 5 and over 15, who attended school, than there were the past year, the difference will be found to be in favor of the latter year. Again, on comparing the aggregate days of attendance with the days of absence, it appears that the irregularity of attendance was about the same, it being only about 2 per cent. in favor of the present year. Thus but little gain has been made in this respect. The number of times late then was, for the year, 3043—this year it was 603; decrease, 2040. It is gratifying to be able to note so great improvement in punctuality, and it is hoped that the number will continue to decrease till not a single mark of tardiness shall be found on any of the Registers. Another fact may be noticed: The number under 5 years who then attended school in summer was 48—this year 5; decrease, 43. The difference was about the same in the winter. This may be considered as evidence that the opinion is gaining ground in the community that it is better not to confine children to the school-room at a period so early in life, as was formerly the custom.

The number of visitors to the schools during the year just closed was 1306, an increase of 543 in eight years. It is gratifying to know that so many persons have been interested in visiting our schools, but it would be a subject of still greater gratification, to be assured that a very large proportion of the visitors were the parents of the scholars. Many included in the number just mentioned were visitors only at the examinations, and others visited the schools as friends of the Teachers. While we would not have the number of such visits less, we would have the number of visits of parents to the schools during term-time far greater. Let fathers, especially, visit the schools oftener. Let them go in and observe the everyday work of the school-room, and inquire into the progress of their sons and daughters. Let them give the Teachers words of sympathy and encouragement, and show, by their presence, that they feel interested in their success, and that their services are appreciated. Let mothers, too, visit the schools more frequently. They have heretofore gladdened the hearts of the Teachers by their presence. Let them encourage the Teachers in their daily toil, and help to make it a labor of love. Let all citizens interested in the prosperity of the schools, (and who is not interested?), make occasional visits, and learn their condition and their wants, that they may be

able to act understandingly in the time of need. Then, under the instruction of competent and faithful Teachers, our schools will increase in usefulness, and their influence will be more deeply felt in the community in years to come.

G. W. NICHOLS, } School Committee
J. MERRILL, } of
Y. G. HURD, } Amesbury.

Amesbury, March 6th, 1865.

ERRATA.—On the 6th page, 5th line, for the word *earnestness*, read *correctness*.

TABLE 1.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Scholars.	Amount ap- portioned by the Selectmen.	\$200 appor- tioned by School Committee.	Total.
No. 1—Ferry,	107	\$426 89	\$22 00	\$448 89
No. 2—Mills,	320	963 97	00 00	963 97
No. 3—Lion's Mouth,	10	81 11	7 00	88 11
No. 4—Pleasant Valley,	20	97 17	18 00	115 17
No. 5—Pond Hills,	15	89 15	21 00	110 15
No. 6—River,	73	372 27	40 00	412 27
No. 7—Highlands,	17	92 35	18 00	110 35
No. 8—Birch Meadow,	22	100 38	15 00	115 38
No. 9—Bear Hill,	46	138 93	10 00	148 93
No. 10—Pond,	10	81 16	7 00	88 16
No. 11—Corner,	102	418 86	27 00	445 86
No. 12—Landing,	27	108 42	15 00	123 42
Total,	769	\$2970 66	\$200 00	\$3170 66

TABLE 2.

STATISTICS OF SUMMER SCHOOLS.

DISTRICTS.

	No. 1.		No. 2.			No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6.		No. 7	No. 8.	No. 9	No. 10.	No. 11.		No. 12.	Total.
	Prim.	Gram.	1st Prim.	2d Prim.	3d Prim.				Pri.	Gra.					Pri.	Gra.		
No. of persons in District } between 5 and 15, }	107		320			10	20	15	73	17	22	46	10	102	27	769		
Length of school in days, }	67 5	70	75	75	75	73	55	50	60	62.5	59	59	59	59	59	65	1216	
Whole number of scholars, }	57	49	80	46	57	37	9	18	46	38	14	18	45	10	53	40	714	
Average number of scholars, }	53	37	71	36	50	32	9	17	43	36	12.3	17.3	43	9	50.5	39	645.1	
Average attendance, }	47	31	61.5	31.5	43.5	30	7.7	15.9	40	35.2	11.2	17.2	39	8	45.4	38	581	
Percentage of attendance, }	90	84	86.6	87	87	94	85	93.5	93	98	90.9	99.4	90.7	91	89.8	97.4	90.3 av	90.6
Whole attendance in days, }	3182	2598	4611	2883	3255	2211	424	795	2383	2149	701	1018.5	2278	483	2675	1654	1881	38,250
Absence in days, }	427	396	790	307	1019	125	45	105	152	37.5	66	3.5	256	54	420	102	329	5939
Number of times late, }	36	11	63	19	34	9	17	8	2	2	2	7	35	13	6	6	11	329
Number of scholars not late, }	37	40	52	39	34	30	20	14	44	36	12	13	26	6	49	40	29	540
Number not absent, }	7	1	5	2	2	3	4	4	11	26	3	15	7	2	6	14	3	119
Number not late or absent, }	6	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	10	26	3	13	5	2	6	14	3	109
Number over 15, }		6						1	7					1	1	7	3	30
Number under 5, }							2	1					2					5
Whole No. of visitors ex- }	8	25	52	16	7	14	16	27	59	175	37	21	32	26	81	68	19	734
clusive of School Com., }																		
Number of dismissals, }	73	61	54	50	*	25	9	9	16	11	5	5	35	10	27	18	16	518
No. who have not whispered, }						*		10	34	12	11	24	9	40				160
Is singing practiced? }	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	
Number of instances of }	*		*	11	*	7	4	3	*		1	*	*	3	*		3	40
corporal punishment, }																		
Term of teaching, }	64th.	10th.	3d.	22d.	7th.	18th.	81st.	3d.	5th.	6th.	1st.	3d.	9th.	3d.	6th.	4th.	6th.	
Teachers' wages per month, }	\$21	\$46	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$45	\$18	\$18	\$40	\$16	\$18	\$22	\$15	\$21	\$45	\$20	\$463
*Not reported.																		

*Not reported.

TABLE 3.

STATISTICS OF WINTER SCHOOLS.

DISTRICTS.

	No. 2.										No. 11. Pri.	No. 12	Total.							
	No. 1. Pri.	Gra.	1st Prim.	2d Prim.	3d Prim.	Inter.	Gra.	No. 3	No. 4.	No. 5.				No. 6. Pri.	Gra.	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10.	
Length of school in days,	65	63	53	53	53	53	105	35	42	55	60	50	55	55	63	51	49	48.5	52	1060.5
Whole number of scholars,	53	42	81	52	50	43	46	8	17	15	44	38	14	20	41	9	55	46	30	704
Average number of scholars,	48	35	69	49	44	35	39	8	16	15	42	37	12	19	36	8	46	44	28	603
Average attendance,	43	30	57	44	38.5	29	37	6	15.75	13	38	35.2	10.9	18.5	29.7	7.2	41.7	40	25.7	560.15
Percentage of attendance,	90	86	82.5	89	87	83	95	75	90	86.6	86.6	96	90.7	97.5	82.5	90	90.6	90.9	91.7	av'ge 88.9
Whole attendance in days,	2768	1879	3021	2344	2045	1529	3714	223	661.5	738	2300	1782	599	1019	1870	368	2046	1954	1340	32,200.5
Absence in days,	372	350	638	311	305	750	381	56	56.5	62	105	81.5	68	41	463	48	238.5	71.5	100	4506
Number of times late,	27	4	42	11	13	8	7	4	7	20	4	2	4	19	80	4	7	2	9	274
Number of scholars not late,	35	41	49	42	42	37	42	4	15	6	41	36	11	12	11	6	50	44	21	545
Number not absent,	8	1	3	8	1	4	4	4	3	5	12	18	1	12	4	2	6	21	11	124
Number not late or absent,	8	1	3	7	1	4	4	4	3	2	12	16	1	12	2	2	4	21	8	111
Number over 15,		4					12	1	3	4		11		1	1	1	1	12	2	52
Number under 5,															1				2	4
Whole No. of visitors ex- clusive of School Com.	21	56	29	11	21	16	28	7	40	22	54	55	11	16	12	15	86	50	22	572
Number of dismissals,	30	28	42	59	34	38	29	9	10	12	15	10	1	6	44	14	36	*	13	430
No. who have not whispered, Is singing practiced?	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*		1	38	38	13	2	28		12	45	8	151
Number of instances of corporal punishment,	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	
Term of teaching,	*		*	7	*	4	5	1			*			2	*		1		4	24
Teachers' wages per month,	65th	11th	4th.	23d.	8th.	19th.	82d.	16th	1st.	1st.	6th.	9th.	2d.	4th.	10th	2d.	2d.	5th.	4th.	\$501
	\$21	\$46	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$45	\$18	\$30	\$18	\$24	\$50	\$20	\$20	\$22	\$15	\$22	\$50	\$20	

*Not reported.

TABLE 4.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.				WINTER SCHOOLS.			
DISTRICTS.		PRUDENTIAL COM.	TEACHERS.	RESIDENCE.	TEACHERS.	RESIDENCE.	
No. 1—Ferry,	{ Primary, Grammar, 1st Primary 2d Primary 3d Primary, Intermed., Grammar,	Hiram Foote,	Mary E. Martin, F. Savage, M. E. Caldwell, H. L. Huntington, M. L. Dowdell,	Amesbury, Boxford, Amesbury, Amesbury, Amesbury, Lempster, N. H. Amesbury, South Hampton, N. H.	Mary E. Martin, F. Savage, M. E. Caldwell, H. L. Huntington, M. L. Dowdell, Eunice E. Hurd, James H. Davis, Hannah M. White, J. Bartlett Gregg, S. E. W. Sargent, Helen J. Taylor, E. Bentley Young, Mary S. Smiley, M. Louise George, Lucinda F. Johnson, Sophie S. Palmer, Sarah A. Smiley, Edward C. Ingersoll, Katie D. Gove,	Amesbury. Boxford. Amesbury. Amesbury. Amesbury. Lempster, N. H. Amesbury. South Hampton, N. H. Cambridge. Amesbury. Amesbury. Amesbury. Amesbury. Haverhill. Sutton, N. H. South Hampton, N. H. Amesbury. Bangor, Me. Seabrook, N. H.	
No. 2—Mills,		J. T. Clarkson,	Eunice E. Hurd, James H. Davis, Hannah M. White, Hattie A. Martin, Mary C. Davis, Helen J. Taylor, E. Bentley Young, Mary S. Smiley, M. Louise George, Lucinda F. Johnson, Addie C. Jewell, Lizzie P. Searle, Edward C. Ingersoll, Lois A. Carleton,	Amesbury, Boxford, Amesbury, Amesbury, Amesbury, Lempster, N. H. Amesbury, South Hampton, N. H. Amesbury, Gloucester, Amesbury, Amesbury, Amesbury, Amesbury, Haverhill, Sutton, N. H. South Hampton, N. H. Harvard, Bangor, Me. Plaistow, N. H.			
No. 3—Lion's Mouth, No. 4—Pleasant Valley, No. 5—Pond Hills, No. 6—River,		John B. Barnard, William E. Worthen, Davis Mason, Addison A. Sawyer, Jacob S. Fullington, James W. Tarlton, John P. Sargent, Benjamin H. Battis, John J. England, George Goodwin,	Mary E. Martin, F. Savage, M. E. Caldwell, H. L. Huntington, M. L. Dowdell, Eunice E. Hurd, James H. Davis, Hannah M. White, Hattie A. Martin, Mary C. Davis, Helen J. Taylor, E. Bentley Young, Mary S. Smiley, M. Louise George, Lucinda F. Johnson, Addie C. Jewell, Lizzie P. Searle, Edward C. Ingersoll, Lois A. Carleton,	Amesbury, Boxford, Amesbury, Amesbury, Amesbury, Lempster, N. H. Amesbury, South Hampton, N. H. Amesbury, Gloucester, Amesbury, Amesbury, Amesbury, Amesbury, Haverhill, Sutton, N. H. South Hampton, N. H. Harvard, Bangor, Me. Plaistow, N. H.			
No. 7—Highlands, No. 8—Birch Meadow, No. 9—Bear Hill, No. 10—Pond, No. 11—Corner, No. 12—Landing,	{ Primary, Grammar, 1st Primary 2d Primary 3d Primary, Intermed., Grammar,						

STATEMENT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE
TOWN OF AMESBURY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 1, 1865.

DR. E. M. MORSE, TREASURER & COLLECTOR		
1864.	Balance due from 1863,	\$1,423 75
April 26,	To cash hired of David Batchelder,	1,000 00
	“ “ “ “ Jacob Huntington,	300 00
March,	“ “ Received of the town of Andover for board of Moor and children,	100 50
	“ “ hired of Jonathan Pressy,	500 00
	“ “ “ of Wm. J. Boardman,	300 00
May 3,	“ “ “ of Powow River Bank,	2,000 00
7,	“ “ “ of do do do	2,875 00
26,	“ “ “ of S. & A. Savings Institution,	1,000 00
	“ “ “ of Christopher Bassett,	50 00
28,	“ “ “ of Samuel Thompson,	1,300 00
	“ “ “ of John P. Sargent,	500 00
	“ “ “ of Frederick A. Sargent,	500 00
June 1,	“ “ “ of Elwin B. Colby,	90 00
28,	“ “ “ of S. & A. Savings Institution,	1,200 00
July 5,	“ “ “ of do do do	2,000 00
11,	“ “ “ of Nancy Morse,	120 00
19,	“ “ “ of Samuel Thompson,	900 00
	“ “ Received of Circus Co. for license,	15 00
Aug. 1,	“ “ “ from State School Fund,	170 66
15,	“ “ hired of Powow River Bank,	2,000 00
29,	“ “ do of Alfred H. Dennett,	300 00
26,	“ “ do of Powow River Bank,	2,500 00
	“ “ do of Jacob C. Merrill,	100 00
Oct. 8,	“ “ do of S. & A. Savings Institution,	3,000 00
	“ “ Received of State Treasurer,	250 00
Nov. 22,	“ “ hired of Herman Rogers,	600 00
25,	“ “ “ “ Philip Jones,	300 00
	“ “ Received of State Treas. for State aid,	7,800 00
Dec. 1,	“ “ hired of Stephen J. Eaton,	500 00
25,	“ “ “ Alvin W. Martin,	384 00
1865 Jan. 2,	“ “ “ John Mason,	500 00
	“ “ “ Powow River Bank,	4,500 00
5,	“ “ “ 1st National Bank, Newburyport,	2,500 00
13,	“ “ “ Ephraim B. Smith,	400 00
	“ “ “ David Challis,	200 00
23,	“ “ “ S. & A. Savings Institution,	3,000 00
28,	“ “ Rec'd of State for tax on Corporations,	1,458 73
	“ “ “ of Town Clerk for dog licenses,	9 90
	“ “ “ for Circus and Menagerie license,	20 00
To State, County and Town taxes with overlayings and additions since cast, committed for collection,		17,932 36
To cash received of W. F. Vining, collector for 1861,		1 37

\$64,601 27

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TOWN OF AMESBURY, CR.

1864

Dec. 1. By Four thousand two hundred seventy-two

dollars paid H. K. Cliver for State Tax, \$4,272 00

3, By one thousand seven hundred seventy-six

dollars paid Allen W. Dodge for County tax, 1,176 80

By discount on taxes for 1864, 820 93

By Selectmen's orders from No. 1, to 311, 57,278 18

" Interest paid Powow River Bank,

March 3rd, 1864, 31 00

" Cash and uncollected taxes, 422 36

 \$64,601 27

TOWN VALUATION.

East End, \$879,561; West End, \$499,955; Non-Residents, \$102,065; Total, \$1,481,581. Number of Polls, 1,031. Tax on each Poll, \$2,00. Rate of taxation, \$10,60 on \$1,000.

EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF SCHOOLS.

Amount of money raised as per vote of the Town,	\$3000 00
" " received from the State School Fund,	170 66
	<u>\$3,170 66</u>
Deducted to be apportioned between the four Grammar Schools in Districts Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 11,	500 00
	<u>\$2,670 66</u>
Deduct, to be apportioned by School Committee,	200 00
	<u>\$2,470 66</u>

By a vote of the Town the Selectmen have apportioned the \$2,470.66 as follows, viz: One half equally among the 19 schools in town. To District No. 1, two schools; to District No. 2, five schools; to District No. 6, two schools; to District No. 11, two schools; and the remaining eight Districts, one school each. And the other half according to the number of scholars in each District between the ages of five and fifteen years, as ascertained by the assessors the present year.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

No. of Dist.	Name of District.	Number of scholars.	Amount apportioned by the Selectmen.	Amount apportioned by School Committee.	Balance due last year.	Total.	Amount drawn.	Balance due.
1	Ferry,	107	\$426 89	\$22 00	\$ 20 21	\$469 10	\$467 38	\$1 72
2	Mills,	320	963 97		113 48	1077 45		
3	L. Mouth,	10	81 11	7 00	1 77	89 88	87 85	2 03
4	P. Valley,	20	97 17	18 00		115 17	123 70	†
5	Pond Hills,	15	89 15	21 00	1 70	111 85	110 00	1 85
6	River,	73	372 27	40 00	10 10	422 37	269 00	153 37
7	Highlands,	17	92 35	18 00	*	109 34		
8	B. Meadow,	22	100 38	15 00	7 14	122 52	110 75	11 77
9	Bear Hill,	46	138 93	10 00		148 93	147 58	1 35
10	Pond,	10	81 16	7 00		88 16	88 16	
11	Corner,	102	418 86	27 00	1 00	446 86		
12	Landing,	27	108 42	15 00	01	123 43	123 00	43
		769	\$2970 66	\$200 00	\$155 41	\$3325 06	\$1527 42	\$ 172 52

*Overdrawn \$8,53

†Overdrawn last year \$1,01.]

ORDERS DRAWN BY THE SELECTMEN.

Paid L. Thompson, school committee for 1863,	\$ 51 00
I. D. P. Balch, highway district No. 1, 1863,	1 50
D. Batchelder, postage stamps,	2 00
Mary L. Wadleigh, interest on note for 1863,	10 00
James H. Davis, teaching in District No. 2, 1863,	106 00
City of Charlestown for supplies to Abiah Ann Badger, 1863,	10 00
Charles Rowell, drain tile for highway district No. 15,	4 30
J. C. Martin for supplies at almshouse,	142 61
do do note and interest,	105 00
Olive McKay for board of Mrs. Mears and child of Andover,	63 00
Aaron Sawyer's bill for goods delivered Mrs. Mears,	10 00
J. C. Martin's bill for wood " " "	5 00
Mrs. Kendrick's bill for washing for " "	8 00
Dr. H. S. Dearborn for medical attendance on Mrs. Mears, 1863,	14 50
City of Newburyport for supplies to widow N. Sargent, A. Forbush,	
John Hubbard, children of L. Foot and Edward S. Moody, '63,	140 03
George T. Davis for supplies to Olive McKay for 1863,	52 00
Joseph Merrill, making soldiers' record,	30 75
Selectmen of 1863 for interest to pay soldiers' bounty,	4 28
W. H. B. Currier for printing in 1863,	110 25
Moses Stevens, repairs on Pressey bridge,	125 94
State aid paid to families of volunteers, East end,	406 00
do do do do West end,	299 00
David Chase, interest on note,	40 00
W. F. M. Huntington for supplies at almshouse,	85 13
James W. Briggs do do do	19 35
Additional State aid for East end,	12 00
Mary Ann Sargent, interest for 1863,	7 50
Sally Sargent, do do	15 00
A. A. Sawyer for supplies to Joseph Currier,	15 56
State Lunatic Hospital for Mrs. Mann and C. Davis, (1863)	227 86
Isaac B. Little, snow paths \$2,13, police services \$1,50, do	3 63
David Bagley, paid on note,	200 00
Powow River Bank, interest on note,	31 00
Jacob Rowell, repairs on highway,	116 92
I. D. P. Balch, repairs on highway, Dist. No. 12, \$170,98; (caused by freshet) Dist. No.3, \$100,	270 98
Jacob Rowell, repairs on bridges in District No. 15,	15 73
J. C. Farnsworth, repairs on highway, District No. 11,	30 67
J. Carter, payment of poll taxes for Engine Co. No. 1—Ferry,	44 00
J. B. Knight, meal for almshouse,	21 75
Powow River Bank, interest,	88 59
D. L. Bartlett for school books,	2 35
State aid, East end of town,	344 00
do do West do do	275 14
Bounty paid for 23 men, per vote of the town,	2875 00
Christopher Bassett, interest on note,	47 50
Paid for men to fill the quota, per vote of the town,	2100 00
Edward Rowell, interest on note,	50 00
Nathan Huse, repairs in highway district No. 12,	100 00
Jacob Rowell, interest on note,	50 00
William H. Currier, note and interest,	245 49
S. G. Bazin for supplies to Hannah Merrill,	13
Joshua Currier, interest on note,	50
Mary Ann Sargent, interest on note,	25
Willis Currier, bill for small pox case,	31 75
George Adams, repairs in highway district No. 10,	49 12
Samuel Thompson, interest on note,	30
Powow River Bank, do do	20

State aid paid families of volunteers, East end,	342 00
do do do do West end,	268
Calvin L. Johnson for poll taxes paid to Engine Co. No. 4,	80
do do for repairs, oil, &c.,	10
John Rowell, abatement of tax for 1863,	3 39
Wm. C. Binney for purchasing volunteers,	2000
Joseph Merrill for recording marriages, births, deaths, &c.,	61 62
City of Newburyport for case of small pox,	45
Jacob Rowell, repairs of highway in District No. 15,	92 45
do do extra for embankment do do	28 83
Gould, Sargent and Chase, committee of burial ground, West end,	300
H. Woodward, Treasurer State Lunatic Hospital, for board of Mrs. Mann and Miss Davis,	168 34
David Batchelder for postage stamps,	2
William C. Binney for purchasing volunteers,	500
David Chase, note and interest,	811 67
Edward C. Ingersoll, teaching in District No. 11,	135
Lizzie P. Searle, do do do	63
Calvin Sargent, repairs of highway in District No. 14,	25 42
Helen J. Taylor, teaching in District No. 6,	60
Nelson S. Hoit, interest on note,	15 90
J. D. Cross for board of W. Rand at County asylum,	38 32
Hattie C. Martin, teaching in District No. 4,	45
Davis Mason, extra repairs in No. 5 highway district,	10
Eunice Hurd, teaching in District No. 2,	75
Mary C. Davis, do do No. 5,	54
George Adams, bridges and railing in No. 10 district,	46 16
do do for railing bought of N. Boyd,	22 90
W. F. M. Huntington, repairs in highway district No. 3,	62 28
do do removing ice left by freshet in District No. 3,	12 75
H. L. Huntington, teaching in District No. 2,	75
Enoch Currier, land rent, store for recruiting, &c. &c.,	26 58
Maria L. Dowdell, teaching in District No. 2,	75
Mary E. Caldwell, do do do	75
Hiram Walker, interest on note,	27 50
J. H. Davis, teaching in District No. 2,	164 25
James Pressey, repairs in highway district No. 8,	47 92
H. K. Oliver, State Treasurer, cash deposited for recruits,	1500
Addie C. Jewell, teaching in District No. 10,	45
Sawyer Currier, repairs in highway district No. 13,	18 83
do do repairs on bridges,	9
State aid to families of volunteers, East end,	399 11
Edward B. Young, teaching in District No. 6,	120
Mary E. Martin, do do No. 1,	73 50
F. Savage, do do do	138
State aid to families of volunteers, West end,	304
Williams & Bassett for recruits on account,	500
Edwin H. Merrill for repairs on Merrimack Engine No. 1,	4 48
Williams & Bassett, on account of recruits,	750
J. D. Cross for board of W. Rand, A. Williams and S. C. Gordon,	127 07
J. Swett, lumber for almshouse,	14 44
Samuel Wadleigh for labor at almshouse,	5
Williams Allen & Son, nails, trimmings, &c., for almshouse,	4 19
David L. Balch for repairs in highway district No. 1,	93 53
Frederick A. Sargent, note and interest,	506 95
M. Louise George, teaching in District No. 8,	53
Patrick Nalty, interest on note,	7 50
Nathan Huse, repairs in highway district No. 12,	55
do do do on bridges and railing,	12
Powow River Bank, two notes paid,	4000

Town Treasurer for interest on Bonds,	500 00
Samuel Thompson, interest on note,	9 50
Sally A. Buzzell, paid on note,	135
Lucinda F. Johnson, teaching in District No. 9,	66
Lois A. Carleton, do do No. 12,	65
Powow River Bank, interest on note,	41
Richard W. Sargent's heirs, interest on note,	13 25
Recruit Bounty to George Taylor, James B. Lord, William W. Smart, Samuel M. Prescott, Frank I. Snell, Matthew Barry, James A. Garland, Charles E. Stone, John B. Smith, Sylvanus M. Hall, George Boccock, George W. Clark, John J. Dunn, John S. Man- ley and Henry Haines,—\$125 each,	1875
Charles H. Nichols, repairs in highway district No. 7,	92 39
Recruit Bounty to Lysander Wyman, Richard Robinson, Geo. Firth, Jacob C. Merrill, William Hunt, James Warner, Fuller & John- son, Edward Cartier and Anthony F. Cogger,—\$125 each,	1125
State aid to families of volunteers, East end,	526 71
do do do West end,	272
C. Cammett, poll taxes for Engine Co. No. 5,	38
Ebenezer Tucker for railroad tickets for recruits,	118
George T. Davis, supplies to Olive McKay, \$26; M. Burke, \$5;	31
Mary Morrill, interest on note two years,	40
George T. Wiggin, teaching in District No. 1,	24
John B. Barnard, interest on note,	21 25
Solomon Littlefield, coal for almshouse,	96
Samuel G. Bazin, supplies to H. Merrill,	13
State aid to families of volunteers, East end,	415 60
do do do West end,	227
W. F. M. Huntington, supplies to Morrill Hoit,	26
do do do repairs in highway district No. 1,	11 09
do do do do on bridge at Goodwin's creek,	22 12
Powow River Bank, interest on note,	52 50
Hannah M. White, teaching in District No. 3,	81
John B. Barnard, wood for school district No. 3,	6 85
T. Hobson, plank for highway district No. 2, \$17,24; labor \$3;	20 24
Nathan Huse for repairs in highway district No. 12,	50
George Currier for brick barrel drain in District No. 15,	208
T. Hobson for supplies at almshouse,	100
Offin Boardman, committee on hearses,	900
John O. Currier for recruiting services, as town committee,	70
I. Gunnison for board of recruits, and horse hire.	5 65
Edward Allen, use of hall for recruiting,	6
William Lunt, sexton services,	4
State aid to families of volunteers, East end,	533 10
do do do West end,	246
Michael F. Hoit, pasture for almshouse,	18
Stephen Woodman, one pair of cattle for town farm,	180
N. S. Marsh for board of H. M. Gale,	16 25
James Pressey for labor in highway district No. 8,	16 17
Mary S. Smiley, teaching in District No. 7,	50
Calvin L. Johnson, repairs on Engine No. 4,	15 50
T. B. Patten, do do No. 3,	6 75
H. B. Batchelder, do do do	3 50
Ira C. Davis, repairs in highway district No. 9,	52 67
W. F. M. Huntington, repairs in highway district No. 3,	35 51
do do removal of poor from Worcester and Ipswich,	37 45
Moses Stevens, repairs in highway district No. 5,	50
Jacob Rowell, repairs in highway district No. 15—on road, \$75,34; on bridges, \$22,18,	97 52
D. Gould and others, committee on fencing burial ground,	210 59

H. L. Huntington, teaching in District No. 2,	53 00
Tristram Hobson, supplies at almshouse,	50
Eunice Hurd, teaching in District No. 2,	53
James H. Davis, do do do	119 25
F. Savage, do do No. 1,	149 50
M. L. Dowdell, do do No. 2,	53
W. F. M. Huntington, six barrels of flour for almshouse,	69
do do building culvert in District No. 3,	22 51
Lucinda F. Johnson, teaching in District No. 9,	71 50
John P. Sargent, wood, &c., for do do	10 08
T. B. Patten, paid for poll taxes for Engine No. 3,	70
Christopher Bassett, interest on note,	25
D. M. Tukesbury for recruits and recruiting expenses,	2112 95
State aid, east end of the town,	417 14
do do west do do	227
Mary E. Martin, teaching in District No. 1,	68 25
Nathan Huse, bridges and railing in District No. 12,	15
Samuel A. True for gravel in District No. 15, in 1863,	10
Joseph C. Farnsworth for repairs on road \$18,50; on bridges \$8,70;	27 20
Sally Sargent, interest on note,	7 50
Enoch Currier, room for recruiting, \$6; paupers \$7,25;	13 25
Sawyer Currier, repairs on roads \$46.58, bridges 11.60, Dist. No. 13,	58 18
Samuel Felton and George W. York, recruit bounty, \$125 each,	250
Powow River Bank, interest on note,	43 13
Hiram Foot, wood for school district No. 1,	14 13
Helen J. Taylor, teaching in District No. 6,	72
S. G. Bazin, supplies to Hannah Merrill,	13
M. Louise George, teaching in District No. 8,	55
Wood for District No. 8,	2 75
T. Hobson for supplies at almshouse,	50
Jonathan Pressey, note and interest,	516 67
David Currier, repairs in highway district No. 4,—on roads \$12,26;	
on bridges \$10,67;	22 93
Mary E. Caldwell, teaching in District No. 2,	53
S. S. Palmer, do do No. 10,	39
Charles H. Nichols for repairs in highway district No. 7,	50 10
Edward C. Ingersoll, teaching in District No. 11,	121 25
T. J. Clark, Treasurer of Savings Bank, for interest,	66
Town of Newton, tax on wood,	93
S. H. Bagley for fare of recruits,	4
J. W. Eaton for sawing lumber in 1863,	13 75
State aid to families of volunteers, East end,	452
do do do West end,	212
E. M. Morse, Treasurer, for interest on Town Bonds,	500
Herman Rogers, interest on note,	15
Mary S. Smiley, teaching in District No. 7,	55
D. L. D. Balch, repairs in highway district No. 1,	32 55
Powow River Bank, two notes and interest paid,	4599 59
City of Charlestown for supplies to Abiah A. Badger,	10
Levi T. Currier, repairs on highway \$38,24, bridges \$19,47, Dist. No. 2,	57 71
John O. Currier, on account of recruiting as town committee,	37
Henry B. Tozier, care of Mrs Calaway,	7
B. H. Battis, wood, cutting, &c., for District No. 11,	4 16
Calvin Sargent for repairs in highway district No. 14,	5 33
George Adams, do do do No. 10,	24 25
George W. Heath, do do do No. 9,	3 25
T. B. Spillane for labor on brick drain in District No. 15,	1 75
George Jewell (trustee), interest on notes,	11 24
First National Bank, Newburyport, interest and note,	57 50
A. A. Sawyer for supplies to Joseph Currier,	17 50

A. A. Sawyer, wood for school district No. 6,	17 00
Jacob Gale for labor on brick drain in District No. 15,	3 50
E. W. Osgood for repairs on Merrimack Engine No. 1,	80
Tristram Hobson for supplies at almshouse,	150
City of Newburyport for supplies to three persons in 1863,	28 50
William B. Gale, grating for brick drain, \$13 ; plank for bridges in District No. 11, \$4,75 ;	17 75
Aaron Sawyer for supplies to P. Droan in 1863,	5
Jacob Rowell, paid on note,	460
Katie D. Gove, teaching in District No. 12, \$52 ; wood \$6 ;	58
M. L. Wadleigh, interest on note,	10
G. T. Davis for supplies to Olive McKay,	12
D. Currier for repairs in highway district No. 4,	21 03
State aid to families of volunteers, East end,	431
do do do West end,	235
J. J. England, wood for school district No. 11,	26 50
T. J. Clark, Treasurer of Savings Bank, interest on notes,	90
J. C. Martin's estate, notes and interest,	454 82
Town of Weymouth for supplies to Emily Wood,	39
J. Bartlett Gregg, teaching in District No. 4,	60
Town of Haverhill for supplies to D. F. Richards and child,	34 50
David Cutler, note and interest paid,	421 14
James Nalty, interest on note,	7 50
T. Bagley for care of Powow Engine and oiling the same,	2 50
William E. Worthen, wood for school district No. 4,	18 70
Powow River Bank, note paid,	2875
J. D. Challis, wood and care of town house,	5
J. H. Wells, expressing,	2 10
Noah S. Marsh for board of H. M. Gale,	16 25
Amos Tozier for board of Mrs Ramsey,	52
S. Kendrick, sexton services, coffin, and return of deaths,	13
Enoch Currier, coal, board of travelers, &c.,	4
Kimball and Buswell, damage on highway,	12
S. G. Bazin, supplies to Hannah Merrill,	13
Mary Ann Sargent, interest on note,	8 34
Offin Boardman and others, freight, &c., on hearses,	57 35
Thomas Sparhawk, doctoring poor in almshouse, \$30 ; medicine for poor out of almshouse, \$13 ;	43
J. T. Merrill, expressing for two years,	13 63
George W. Nichols, services as school committee, \$56 ; books \$1,44 ;	57 44
Joseph Merrill, do do do	52 50
Y. G. Hurd, do do do	50
J. T. Clarkson, wood for School District No. 2,	58 30
J. H. Davis, teaching in " " " 2,	112 50
State aid to families of Volunteers, East End,	419 43
do " to do of do West End,	200
Levi T. Currier, wood delivered H. Gale,	8
J. Sylvester, repairs on Merrimac Engine,	3
C. W. Morrill, stationery, \$4,64 ; Medicines to H. Gale, \$3,47,	8 11
W. H. B. Currier, printing town and school reports, &c.,	110 50
Newell Boyd, wood to J. Goodwin, \$3, plank to Dist. No. 1, \$1,22	4 22
W. F. M. Huntington, for M. Hoit, \$26 ; guide board and posts 4,75 ;	30 75
Thomas Bailey, sand for Alms-house,	95
David Batchelder, postage stamps,	3
William Swett, supplies to J. Goodwin,	26
Sarah A. Smiley, teaching in District No. 11,	55
Mary E. Sargent, interest on Note,	10
T. Hobson, balance of salary as Superintendent at Alms-House,	94 04
John S. Rowell, horse hire last year,	7
J. W. Sargent, recruiting as Town Committee,	20

J. O. Currier, recruiting as town committee, \$136, police service \$2,	138 00
W. C. Binney, " \$100; town business 100,	200
Otis W. Little, expressing, &c.,	8 95
O. W. Larkin, repairs on bridge,	15
State aid to families of Volunteers, East End,	420
State aid to families of Volunteers, West End,	196
David L. Balch, police services,	10 75
Peter Colby repairs in highway District No. 11, 1863,	5 81
E. C. Williams board of Sarah Cronk one year,	26
J. Evans, repairs in highway Dist. No. 10, 25,08; snow paths 24,75;	49 83
Eastern Railroad fares for Recruits,	53 76
David Bagley, interest on note,	48 40
S. E. Sargent, teaching in School District No. 5,	49 50
Davis Mason, wood for School Dist. No. 5,	6 50
D. M. Tukesbury, for recruiting last year,	290
Clark & Co., Boston, for five recruits,	1250
Fuller & Co., Boston, for one recruit,	250
Gregory & Co., Boston, for one recruit,	225
D. M. Tukesbury for recruiting and expenses,	82 27
Recruiting Bounty paid to George W. Austin, Wingate Morse, James W. Plunket, George L. Smith, George P. Burlingame, Charles F. Bolser, George H. Bolser, M. Webster Osgood, Robert Woodbury, Thomas W. Bagley,—\$130 each,	1300
D. M. Tukesbury, recruiting services \$168, cash paid 116,96; expenses to Worcester, 13,39; services as Selectman 125, stamps, checks &c., \$6; wood to C. Ramsey, \$8,	437 35
E. M. Morse abatements on taxes for 1862, 198,31; 1863, 195,52;	393 83
Wm. J. Boardman, services as Selectman, 175; expenses out of town, and recruiting 42,00; copying valuation books for State, \$42, census of militia and scholars, \$7, returns to State Auditor, \$12; paying State aid monthly and making out Town Report, \$22,	300
W. F. M. Huntington, services as Selectman,	125
D. L. Balch, snow paths in Dist. No. 1,	39 29
Wm. F. M. Huntington, snow paths, in District No. 3,	39 17
Jacob Rowell, do do do do 15,	38 15
David Currier, do do do do 4,	11 75
Levi T. Currier, do do do do 2,	9 29
J. C. Farnsworth, do do do do 11,	8 42
Geo. W. Adams, do do do do 10,	17 50
Barzilla Colby, do do do do 8,	10 17
Charles H. Nichols, do do do do 7,	16 52
Calvin Sargent, do do do do 14,	5 03
M. N. Huntington abatement,	1 54
E. M. Morse, collecting taxes 101,75; warning meetings \$20, settling State Treasurer's account, \$5; hiring money \$50;	176 75
Total amount of orders drawn, from No. 1 to No. 311,	\$57,241 18

SUPPORT OF POOR IN THE ALMSHOUSE.

The whole number admitted was 32; average number 13 3-4, at an expense of \$1,22 per week.

Money drawn from Treasury, including salary of Superintendent,	\$1076 81
Interest on value of Town Farm,	230 00
Medical attendance,	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$1336 81
Deduct for increase of appraisal over last year,	467 03
	<hr/>
Sum on which cost is estimated,	\$869 78

STOCK AND PRODUCE AT FARM.

1 Horse,	\$90	Amount Brought up,	\$1,132 65
2 Cows,	100	6757 feet of Boards,	110
2 Oxen,	200	2000 feet old Lumber,	30
4 Swine,	100	50 Cords Pine Wood,	225
25 Fowls,	19	Coal,	50
10 Tons English Hay,	350	160 Bushels Potatoes,	160
5 Tons Meadow Hay,	75	20 do Carrots,	9
2 1-2 Tons Salt Hay,	38	50 do Turnips,	25
1-2 Ton Barley Straw,	6	9 dozen Cabbages,	7
3 Bushels Barley,	6	Beets and Parsnips,	2 50
33 Bushels Corn,	66	1 bbl Onions,	5
100 lbs Snap Corn,	6	400 lbs Salt Pork,	100
5 Bushels Beans,	15	100 lbs Salt Beef,	10
105 lbs of Ham,	26 25	65 lbs Butter,	35
30 lbs Beef and Pork,	5	100 lbs Salt Fish,	5 50
1 3-4 bbls Flour,	20	Soap,	3 25
1 bushel Rye Meal,	2 20		
3 gallons Molasses,	2 40		\$1909 90
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c.	5 80	Last year appraisal	1442 87
	<u>\$1,132 65</u>	Increase	<u>\$467 03</u>

LIQUOR AGENT'S ACCOUNT.

Town of Amesbury in account with Aaron Sawyer, Liquor Agent.

Account of Liquors sold from July 24, 1863, to Feb. 1865.

Paid for Liquors,	\$1969 00	Sales of Liquors,	\$1837 20
" for Salary,	80 00	Gain in Liquors from last	
" for License,	38 00	year,	385 00
Analyzing and Commissions,	132 16		<u>\$2,222 20</u>
	<u>2219 16</u>		
Town gain,	3 04	Liquors on hand Feb. 18, 1865,	\$455
	<u>\$2,222 20</u>	do on do July 24, 1863,	70
			<u>\$385</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Paid Notes and Interest,	\$17,428 21	Paid for Schools,	\$3,105 42
" for Poor in the House,	1,106 81	" for Fire Department,	98 25
" for " out of the House,	1,468 60	" for Abatements,	399 85
" for expenses on House,	38 33	" on account of Recruits	
Highways and Snow Paths,	2,532 01	and State aid,	27,761 34
Town Officers, & other bills,	1,250 09	Brought forward,	25,876 32
Miscellaneous expenses,	2,052 27		<u>\$57,241 18</u>
	<u>\$25,876 32</u>		

Statement of the Finances of the Town, March 1st, 1865.

DR.—Town Bonds,	\$20,000	CR.—By Cash and uncollected	
Notes, David Bagley,	800	Taxes in Treasury	459 36
“ Samuel Thompson,	2,800	By deposits in State Treas-	
“ Joshua Carrier,	1,000	ury,	1,000
“ Polly Noyes,	850	Due from Troy Estate,	125
do Sally Sargent	450	do do Burying Ground	
do R. W. Sargent's heirs,	770	Committee,	300
do Mary A. Sargent,	150	do for State Aid,	9,332 61
do George Jewell,	215		
do Mary Morrill,	400		<u>\$11,216 97</u>
do M. L. Wadleigh,	200		
do Nelson S. Hoit,	318		
do Christopher Bassett,	1,000		
do Hiram Walker,	900		
do Edward Rowell,	1,000		
do Jacob Rowell,	1,600		
do Sarah Morrill,	450		
do Mary E. Sargent,	200	Present Debt,	\$47,660 03
do Jacob G. Dwinell,	600	Debt of 1864,	27,529 25
do Otis S. Dwinell,	300		
do Nancy S. Dwinell,	200	Increase of debt,	<u>\$20,130 78</u>
do James Nalty,	300		
do Sally A. Buswell,	155		
do John B. Barnard,	425		
do David Batchelder,	1,000		
do Jacob Huntington,	300		
do W. J. Boardman,	300		
do John P. Sargent,	500		
do Elwin B. Colby,	90		
do Nancy Morse,	120		
do Alfred H. Dennett,	300		
do Jacob C. Merrill,	100		
do Herman Rogers,	600		
do Philip Jones,	300		
do Stephen J. Eaton,	500		
do Alvin W. Martin,	384		
do John Mason,	500		
do Powow River Bank,	4,500		
do First National Bank			
Newburyport,	2,500		
do Ephraim B. Smith,	400		
do Savings Ins., Salisbury,	11,200		
do David Challis,	200		
	<u>\$58,877</u>		

WM. J. BOARDMAN, } Selectmen
D. M. TUKESBURY, } of
W. F. M. HUNTINGTON, } Amesbury.

I certify that I have examined the above report of the Selectmen and find the accounts properly vouched and correctly cast.

WM. C. BINNEY, Auditor.

Amesbury, March 1st, 1865.

